This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor according to its industrial, legislative, and judicial aspects, and the latest information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.—Thomas Jefferson.

WHOLE NO. 1281 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1935 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 25, NO. 44

Liberty For Working Masses Sought By A. F. of L., Father Haas Says

Member of Former National Labor Board Praises Union Shop—"Every Worker Who Enjoys the Benefits of Organization," He Declares, "Should Contribute His Part, He Should Pay His Dues, He Should Be a Part of That Organization That Makes Benefits Possible To Him."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The duty of all workers to enroll in bona fide labor organizations, which do so much to improve their economic conditions, was stressed by Rev. Francis J. Haas, member of the old National Labor Board, in an address to the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, N. J.

He congratulated the Federation for its devotion to the welfare of the masses, and for the freedom of discussion which characterizes its annual meetings.

In emphasizing the subversive policies of anti-union employers, he pointed out that since the Supreme Court's decision declaring the NRA unconstitutional and abolishing the fair practice codes established under it, there were numerous instances where the code 40-hour work week had been increased to 48 hours, 50 hours, and even 70 hours for a 10-hour seven-day week.

Problems Met Courageously

"For the last two days, Father Haas said, 'the American press has been carrying stories about what has been taking place in this convention. It is not necessary to tell you that the stories are that there have been in this convention very decided differences of opinion. It has been said that there was sharp conflict. It has not used the word 'fight,' but it has come close to using that word.

"To me, delegates of the convention, the report of what has been taking place here is not something to regret, but it is something to rejoice about. It is proof that the American Federation of Labor is for freedom of speech, freedom of expression, that it has the willingness to exchange ideas, that it is prepared to openly, frankly and courageously come to grips with the great problems that are facing the American working people.

"May I say that the industrial Tories of the country are not pleased about what is taking place here; they would far prefer to have you go on for these two weeks saying kind and sweet things, rather than to discuss in a manly and courageous way the real problems now before the people. To me what has taken place here is nothing less than a proof of growing pains in the American labor movement. The American Federation of Labor is growing, and with its growth there goes pain and suffering and even hardships.

"I sympathize with those who have suffered during these days, but I know that you men are courageous men not unacquainted with suffering and bruises, and if the American labor movement requires your suffering, you are courageous enough to take it, because that is the cause that you as labor representatives have chosen for yourselves.

Freedom For All Workers

"There is no need of me telling you that the purpose of the American Federation of Labor is to bring freedom and liberty to the working masses of our country.

"Then I was a member of the old National Labor Board it used to strike me forcibly at times, after writing out

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Miss Anderson Says Employers Impose 60 and 70 Hour Week on Women Workers

Director of Women's Bureau Claims High Wages and Short Hours Secured Under NRA Codes Were Ruthlessly Scrapped After U. S. Supreme Court Held the Recovery Act Unconstitutional.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The terrible effects upon working women of the edict of the United States Supreme Court declaring the National Industrial Recovery Act and its codes of fair practice to be in violation of the Federal Constitution were vividly described by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in an address before the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Sweatshop employers, according to Miss Anderson, took advantage of the "freedom" from Federal control which the decision gave them to fix wages as low as $7 a week and to lengthen in some instances the 40-hour code week to 70 hours. To meet this deplorable situation she urged the more thorough enrollment of women in trade unions and the enactment of State laws regulating minimum wages and maximum hours for women workers.

Less Than Living Wages

In reviewing the economic condition of women before, during and after the NRA codes, Miss Anderson said:

"I wanted to say something about the present situation. First of all I want to say something about the situation of the women workers before the NRA.

"You will remember that during the depression the women workers were the ones who went the lowest in the scale of wages and worked the longest hours.

"We found during our investigations that women who were the sole support of families working full time were not making enough, and the family had to have relief. Studies in the savings of these wage-earners in the family. The wages went so low that purchasing power became almost extinct, as you know.

Minimum Wages Under NRA

"Then came the Recovery program, the NRA, and during the time of the NRA we did a great deal in the working for the same minimum for men and women, knowing that if we did not have the same minimum in the codes the women would get a good many of the jobs and the men would be walking the streets.

"I might illustrate that by calling your attention to one situation, that which resulted in the automobile industry. There was a difference between the wages of the men and of the women. Women, as wages go, were receiving good wages as a rule, about 64 cents an hour, but the men who were doing practally the same work were receiving 82 cents an hour.

Women Used to Lower Men's Wages

"Then one day during the time of the codes, I received a letter from one of the men in Detroit saying that he had been laid off and that a woman

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Berry Seeks Facts From Unions on Lengthened Hours and Pay Cuts After End of NRA Codes

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Major George L. Berry, Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation, announced the inauguration of a nation-wide inquiry among working men and women relative to the extent to which employers have reduced wages and lengthened hours since the NRA codes of fair practice were abolished by the decree of the United States Supreme Court holding the National Industrial Recovery Act, which authorized the codes, unconstitutional.

Requests for detailed information on the names of concerns, times of work now scrapped were sent to the officials of around 32,000 labor unions. Major Berry said he was convinced that the facts on this subject could be furnished best by employees who were the "unwilling victims" of lowered labor standards effected after the decree of the Supreme Court.

The letters to labor officials asked for the names of concerns, times of work industries affected, percentage of wage decreases or increased work hours as compared with code standards, and numbers of workers involved.

The probe on the breakdown of labor standards established under the NRA codes follows a series of conferences of leaders and representatives of industry for the purpose of ascertaining if they would cooperate in conference to consider the question of permanent legislation for the regulation of industry.

It was explained that the next step will be a request to industry management for facts on lapses of fair trade practice provisions of the codes now abolished.

Major Berry said President Roosevelt had asked him to secure from all groups an indication "of their attitude toward the effort to accelerate industrial recovery, to eliminate unemployment, and to maintain business and labor stability."

To develop a true picture, Major Berry declared, he was seeking evidence of "the desire of industry for a permanent order resting on fair competition," as well as "evidence of the need for such an order as indicated by what happened in industry after NRA codes were abolished by the Supreme Court decision of last May."

American Federation of Labor Plans Big Drive for Anti-Injunction Laws

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A vigorous campaign to end the slavery imposed on working men and women by injunctions in the disputes in the States which have not enacted State anti-injunction laws was launched by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in adopting the recommendations of the Executive Council on this question, which stressed the importance of persistent work to curb the activities of injunction judges.

Following is the outline of the labor injunction question which the Executive Council gave the convention:

"The Executive Council wishes to impress upon the membership the necessity for urging the enactment of State anti-injunction legislation.

"In order to do this in a practical and constructive way the Executive Council suggests the formation of locals of labor and city central bodies to support candidates for the legislatures who are in favor of this legislation. It is the sincere desire and purpose of the Executive Council to secure the enactment of anti-injunction legislation in each and every State.

"Nineteen States now have enacted anti-injunction laws based on the

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EDITORIALS

Importance of Observing Labor Agreements

In reaffirming its position declaring it to be the imperative duty of trade union members to comply implicitly with the terms of labor agreements, the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor took a position the correctness and justice of which cannot be successfully disputed.

Collective bargaining is a fundamental principle of the trade union movement. An agreement negotiated by representatives of the workers and the employers fixing for a definite period wage rates, hours of labor and work conditions is a contract whose terms it is the paramount obligation of both groups to carry out.

In some instances trade unionists who are parties to a labor contract overlook its clear meaning and their duty in connection with it. When they see an injustice imposed by employers on employes in other trades or in a branch of their own trade, these trades unionists occasionally manifest a tendency to support the victimized workers with a sympathetic strike despite the fact that the employers involved have not violated any provisions of their contract with the union members who desire to assist their fellow workers. The desire is commendable, but it should be motivated without doing violence to the solemn agreement regarding their own wages, hours and work conditions which the representatives of these union workers have negotiated and which the workers themselves have accepted.

The extreme importance of trade unionists faithfully observing labor contracts was emphasized by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the recent convention of the Federation. The Council said:

> **"The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of collective bargaining and the observance of wage agreements. When contracts are finally negotiated between the representatives of employers and of employees, it becomes the duty, in fact, the obligation, of all parties to signed agreements, to comply with said agreements, to keep them sacred and to maintain them inviolate. The Executive Council is, therefore, but emphasizing and repeating the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor when it urges its members everywhere to religiously observe all wage agreements negotiated, accepted and signed. These represent solemn covenants that cannot be disregarded and violated without sacrificing reputation, standing and honor."**

In order to mobilize an integrated movement to bring about one hundred per cent compliance with labor agreements the Council called "upon the officers and representatives of all national and international unions to require their members to adhere to and observe all contracts negotiated through collective bargaining and all agreements signed and sealed by their chosen representatives," and urged "all city central bodies and State federations of labor to cooperate fully in the enforcement of wage agreements."

The Council also declared it was its opinion "that the membership of unions who disregard agreements and who violate them without cause or justification should be disciplined in a proper and practical way and should be required to obey and observe all agreements entered into," and said it regarded "this matter as of great importance and sincerely recommends that all affiliated organizations give it special consideration and attention."

The A. F. of L. convention unanimously adopted the recommendations of the Executive Council, and thus implemented a movement for the more complete observance of the terms of labor agreements negotiated by collective bargaining.

Liberty League's Brainstorm Condemned

The correctness of the position of the American Federation of Labor challenging the appropriateness of the action of the American Liberty League's committee of 58 lawyers in attacking the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act before the Supreme Court decision on its validity has been affirmed by the United States Law Review for October.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that the lawyers' committee of the Liberty League, which professed to give a "disinterested legal opinion concerning the constitutionality" of the Labor Act, "has made up of "corporation lawyers who have repeatedly sought to nullify measures which do not meet with the approval of their clients," and that consequently the opinion of the committee was really "the expression of their clients' opposition to the measure and not the unbiased opinion of lawyers interested in a consideration of the actual constitutional validity" of the Labor Relations Act. The convention said:

> **"The rendering of such opinion under a cloak which sought to conceal the real basis for the views which it contains has been universally condemned as unethical and an attempt to prejudice the action of the Supreme Court of the United States against the judgment it sets up the judgment of special pleaders working for the corporations interested in invalidating the Act."**

To express its disapproval of this procedure the convention condemned "such unethical tactics and methods as while the lawyers' committee and the League have resorted to defeat an act of Congress."

Now comes the editor of the United States Law Review with a biting condemnation of the American Liberty League's procedure. After reviewing the origin of the opinion issued by the 58 lawyers attacking the validity of the National Labor Relations Act, the editor of the Law Review declared that the lawyers usurped the constitutional function of Federal judicial officers. He also characterized their pronouncement as of "dubious desirability" and expressed the conviction that the opinion of the League's lawyers is more likely to increase public support of the law they attacked, rather than weaken it.

A lawyer who signed his name to the League's document, the editorial declared, unquestionably placed himself in a position of serious disadvantage if he were later engaged to argue the constitutional validity of the law before the Supreme Court.

The editorial concluded by expressing the hope that if similar pronouncements were in contemplation "wiser counsels and better judgment would prevail to prevent the program from being carried out."

ACTORS EQUITY OFFICIALS DEMAND CONFIDENCE VOTE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, Nov. 2.—Long-continued friction between the administration of the Actors Equity Association and an internal group known as the Actors Forum reached a climax here when Frank Gillmore, president of the association, and Paul Dullzell, executive secretary and treasurer, announced they would resign unless the membership were given a vote of confidence by the full membership of the association.

In a statement made at a regular meeting of the Equity Council, Mr. Gillmore said:

"The constant turmoil and argument which have surrounded every action or contemplated action of the Association within the past 18 months have been disturbing and distracting and have rendered it impossible for us to give our undivided attention to larger duties of our office, which affect matters both national and international in scope. We feel that the situation is fundamentally impossible and that we cannot be allowed to continue.

"We have been the chief executive officers of the Actors Equity Association for many years, in good times and bad. And our conduct of its affairs has received the endorsement of the membership through the ballots. But the last election was held on June 1, 1934, a year and a half ago. Since that time a highly organized group of members, known as the Actors Forum, has become increasingly active, has repeatedly challenged management of the Association's business and has made repeated attempts to 'influence' the council in consideration of new policies."

Mr. Gillmore proposed that a special meeting of the Association be called to consider the controversy and that if any uncertainty remained a referendum of the membership at large should be conducted to determine whether the policy of the Actors Equity Association or the Actors Forum is to stand.

Philadelphia Silk Workers Strike for Wage Increase

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Paterson, N. J.—Officials of the American Federation of Silk Workers have called a strike for broadsilk workers in Philadelphia mills in a move to persuade employers to restore the 1929 wage scale, which would give weavers $31.94 for 130,000 picks, enabling them to earn about $39 a week. The union also demanded that manufacturers shall install pick clocks. It was stated that "yardage stealing" is a general complaint made by workers in the silk mills.

The strike call went to around 8,000 workers in 500 plain goods shops.

FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO. VIOLATED WAGNER ACT, LABOR BOARD CHARGES

Detroit Concern Is Alleged to Have Discharged Six Members Of Automobile Workers Union Because of Union Membership.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—Frank H. Brown, acting national director of the National Labor Relations Board for the seventh district, filed a complaint against the Fruehauf Trailer Company here for alleged violation of the National Labor Relations Act for discharging six of its employes who were members of United Automobile Workers Federal Union No. 19275 because of their union membership and refusing to reinstate them.

This action, the complaint said, constitutes a distinct violation of the Wagner Act which prohibits employers from interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights to enroll in unions and negotiate collectively through agents of their own choice with employers, and also bans as illegal any assistance or support which discriminate against trade unions.

First Case Against Manufacturers

This is said to be the first case in which the National Labor Relations Board has proceeded against a manufacturer for violation of the Wagner Act.

The Fruehauf Company manufactures trailers, semi-trailers, body sills, trailer parts and trailer accessories.

The complaint points out that the company is the largest organization in

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A. F. OF L. DENOUNCES SOLDIER STRIKEBREAKERS

Legislation Is Sought Prohibiting Federal Appropriations for State Militia Whose Officers Use Their Troops to Oversawe Citizens and Strikers" and "Assist Employers in Breaking a Strike."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Strong denunciation of the frequent use of Federal and State troops as strikebreaking agencies was voiced by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The action was taken in connection with resolutions which pointed out that in some instances martial law had been declared against strikers, depriving the workers of their elementary rights including the shooting of strikers and their sympathizers and mass arrests of the laboring population.

To meet this condition the convention adopted the report of the Committee on Resolutions which recommended that the Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to prepare legislation designed to prevent the granting or the allocation of Federal military supplies to State troops used to hamstring strikes.

Troops Kill Women and Children

In justification of this recommendation the following statement presented to the following report which the convention adopted:

"The record of the militia in several States has justified the belief that their

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SIMMONS CO. EMPLOYES VOTE FOR AFL UNION

San Francisco Furniture Workers Win Six-Week Strike in Election Held By National Relations Board.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board announces that the first election for employe representation in an industrial plant to be held under the auspices of the Labor Board, and also the first one under the Labor Relations Act, has been resulted in a definite victory for the American Federation of Labor.

"The secret balloting," the statement issued by the Board said, "was among the production workers in the plant of the Simmons Company, furniture makers of San Francisco, and resulted in a vote of 408 workers selecting the Furniture Workers' Union, Local 1541, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, as their representative in collective bargaining with the company. The Cooperative Union, the employe plant organization, received 98 votes; one vote was voided and one challenged. The company has stated its willingness to negotiate with the successful union as the sole bargaining agency of the employes.

"The election terminated a six weeks' strike by the workers, whose walkout on September 9 completely shut down the plant until yesterday. The strike had been called to win recognition for the Furniture Workers' Union. Under the former National Labor Relations Board, which expired with NRA, an order was issued directing the Simmons plant for June 3 had not been carried out because the company refused.

"As a further result of the election, the company has agreed to arbitrate all matters in dispute, it was said.

"R. Gordon Wagenet, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, and Philip G. Phillips, Regional attorney there, conducted the election for the Board with the Simmons Company."

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY GIVES UP COMPANY UNION

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Seattle, Wash.—Strong opposition by Aeronautical Mechanics Lodge No. 751 of the A. F. of L. against the plan promoted by the Boeing Airplane Company for a company union, known as the Employes' Council, which has been in progress for a number of months, the employes walked out when the company refused to recognize the union.

In the course of the strike Gov. Paul V. McNutt sent the National Guard to Terre Haute and placed the community under martial law, setting aside the constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage.

According to information presented to the convention by the Central Labor Union of Vigo County, Ind., the National Guard was called out at the request of protectors of strikebreakers by arresting large numbers of pickets without cause, with no charges preferred against them, holding them in jail without bail, and releasing them eventually "that they may be released from jail if they will agree to report for work at the stamping mill regardless of the union."

In condemning this intervention of armed force in a labor dispute the convention instructed the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify the governors of the State of Indiana and the Mayor of Terre Haute, and to register the disapproval of this convention of the use of the National Guard, special police and other officers to protect a strikebreaking enterprise in a labor dispute when the right to organize, the right of free speech and free assemblage are involved."

The convention referred the dispute to the officers and Executive Council of the Federation with authority to take every action possible to bring about a settlement of the controversy.

Labor Opposes Settling National Disputes With Arms, Green Says

Declares Workers Pay Costs of All Wars in "Man-Power and Never-Ending Service"—Insists United States Must Not Be Drawn Into Italian-Ethiopian Conflict.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The workers' persistent demand that war as a means of settling international disputes must be outlawed was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here on the Squibbs-World Peaceway program over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In loss of life, in reduced wages, in taxes and in war debts the working people and their families, Mr. Green said, are the greatest sufferers from the use of arms to adjust disputes between nations.

In regard to the present war waged against Ethiopia by the Italian Government under Mussolini's dictatorship, Mr. Green declared, there must be no participation in that conflict by the United States. Our Government, he said, should limit its activities to minimizing the war and promoting a settlement.

"We must understand the heart and mind of working people in order to appreciate fully their opposition to war and their devotion to peace and their unswerving desire for peace and a peaceful solution of national and international controversies.

"Labor gives all its energy in the intense struggle in which it is engaged for the realization of the enjoyment of a higher standard of living. It suffers much from unemployment and the effect of enforced idleness. It knows that every addition to its distress and to its burdens, for the destructive effect of war falls more heavily upon labor than upon any other class or group of the Nation's citizenship.

War Takes Big Toll From Workers

"Every war which our Nation has been engaged has exacted a terrific toll from the ranks of labor. They have given the bulk of man-power for the battle-fields and both men and women have been powerful contributing factors in order to produce war materials and war equipment. They pay heavily during the war period and they pay heavily following its termination.

"Labor has not forgotten the lessons learned during the World War. The destruction of man-power, great as it was, was supplemented by an impairment of labor's faith in our civilization and its processes. Morale was destroyed; vision handicapped; spiritual values lowered, and the standards which had been "aroused by the belief that had been created that the world would be made safe for democracy—was supplanted by human despair.

Labor Forced to Pay War Costs

"Added to all these impairments of priceless human values was the burden that was placed upon the Nation and particularly upon the backs of labor. The cost of the war must be paid through the creation of wealth, and inasmuch as all wealth is created by labor it is this group which is forced to pay the costs of war.

"Let no one be deceived regarding the fundamental understanding of this economic philosophy on the part of labor. It suffers no disillusionment. It knows that the taxes which must be imposed in order to pay for the costs of war come from the hands, the labor and the service of working men and women.

"We are still paying for the Civil War and more heavily for the Spanish-American War and in an increasing way for the World War. Another war would mean not only a horrible destruction of man-power but, in addition, the piling up of a huge national debt which must, of necessity, be paid through the service and toil of labor during the generations which are to come.

War Taxes Reduce Wages

"Labor is unalterably opposed to war because it is called upon to pay both in man-power and in never-ending service. It knows that the money which is wrung from labor in the form of taxes means that much less in wages and earned income.

"But labor is also opposed to war for moral reasons. It believes that the time has come when common sense and good judgment should be applied to the settlement of differences which arise between nations.

"There is no moral justification for a resort to war, or force and fear for the settlement of national and international differences.

Civilization Is Menaced

"Furthermore, labor is fully conscious of the destructive possibilities of any war which may be waged. The de-

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SHIPOWNERS WANTONLY VIOLATE LAWS FOR SAFETY AT SEA, FURUSETH SAYS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Vigorous condemnation of the continued failure of shipowners to ensure safety at sea by corporations which own vessels operating under charter to the United States Government by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, in discussing the ship subsidy question before the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City.

"The Black Committee of the Senate," Mr. Furuseth said, "has investigated and examined into the payment of subsidies. It proved that the Government was paying out millions and millions and $30,000,000 in operating subsidies, and that by organization of some corporations, controlled by the shipowners' corporations, the money the Government appropriated for subsidy was paid to those corporations for services and supplies which were furnished by the shipowning corporations, leaving the vessels still operating in the red."

Stressing the misapplication of the subsidies, Mr. Furuseth pointed out that according to a report made by Postmaster General Farley to President Roosevelt the Post Office Department paid, as a result of mail subsidy contracts, about one million dollars more than the actual cost of operating the vessels. "In other words," he said, "all the passengers and the freight that

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State Directors of Workers Education Urged by American Federation of Labor

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Representatives of organized labor should participate actively in establishing and directing workers' education training centers and other activities promoted by the Workers Education Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared in unanimously adopting the report of the Executive Council of the Federation on this question.

The convention emphasized the importance of having in each State a director of workers' education who understands the problems confronting working men and women.

In its report stressing the necessity of labor participation in FERA workers education projects, the Executive Council said:

"The Government included in its Federal Emergency Relief program a division for an emergency education program, but it limited its activities

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Consumers' Research Pickets, Imprisoned By Injunction Judge, Start Hunger Strike

A. F. of L. Urges Nation-Wide Support of Fight Against Washington, N. J., Concern to Secure Union Recognition and Decent Wages.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Belvidere, N. J.—A hunger strike was begun in the Warren County jail by nine striking employes of Consumers' Research, Inc., of Washington, N. J. The strikers were sent to jail in default of bail for appearance before the grand jury on charges of unlawful assembly in connection with picketing the plant of the concern in Washington, Mass., which it was held violated an injunction issued by a New Jersey judge.

John Hosaty, one of the jail pickets and president of the Technical, Editorial and Office Assistants' Union No. 205, Washington, N. J., which called the strike, made the following statement:

"Our strike is against high ball, trumped-up charges, the New Jersey injunction law, wholesale arrests and the refusal of company officials to agree to arbitrate the strike. We have nothing to complain about the prison or over our treatment here. We will continue our strike until ball is set at a lower figure."

According to information submitted to the recent convention of the Amer-

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Governor McNutt Censured for Using State Troops in Terre Haute Strike

A. F. of L. Declares Assistance Given By National Guard to Columbian Enameling Company in Dispute Involving Right to Organize.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Strong opposition to the use of State troops and police in the interest of employers against employes on strike was voiced by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in adopting a resolution censuring Governor McNutt of Indiana in connection with the strike of the employes of the Columbian Enameling and Manufacturing Company of Terre Haute, Ind., which has been in progress for a number of months. The employes walked out when the company refused to recognize the union.

In the course of the strike Gov. Paul V. McNutt sent the National Guard to Terre Haute and placed the community under martial law, setting aside the constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage.

According to information presented to the convention by the Central Labor Union of Vigo County, Ind., the National Guard was called out at the request of protectors of strikebreakers by arresting large numbers of pickets without cause, with no charges preferred against them, holding them in jail without bail, and releasing them eventually "that they may be released from jail if they will agree to report for work at the stamping mill regardless of the union."

In condemning this intervention of armed force in a labor dispute the convention instructed the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify the governors of the State of Indiana and the Mayor of Terre Haute, and to register the disapproval of this convention of the use of the National Guard, special police and other officers to protect a strikebreaking enterprise in a labor dispute when the right to organize, the right of free speech and free assemblage are involved."

The convention referred the dispute to the officers and Executive Council of the Federation with authority to take every action possible to bring about a settlement of the controversy.

Liberty For Working Masses Sought By A. F. of L., Father Haas Says

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an agreement and then having it typed, that a copy of the agreement went to some such machine as the cardcomputing west, perhaps, to some poor struggling federal labor union. There was the beginning of freedom of the right of the workers to pick out for themselves those they wanted to represent them.

"The American Federation of Labor is for freedom for all: its purpose is to extend freedom to every working man.

"Hence I mention as the first mass organization, the Liberty League, which is more interested in getting liberty for that little handful who now have too much liberty. Your discussions these days prove that it is your purpose to bring freedom and liberty through the equalized labor contract.

70-Hour Week Imposed

"Need I tell you that you are facing very serious and critical problems in our country?

"Need I remind you that at this moment there are not less than 11,000,000 unemployed in this country and that the Government is feeding through the dole 7,000,000 people?

"Need I tell you that with the abolition of the NRA hours have gone up in many establishments?

"It is only a few weeks ago that I had the opportunity to see in one section of the country an industry in which up to May had a 40-hour week, had raised the hours in the factory to 48 and 56.

"A few weeks ago I saw another industry, where the hours were 50 and 60 hours a day, seven days a week. I am happy indeed to know that you are discussing these problems frankly, courageously and manfully.

Labor Laws Are Not Enough

"We have, of course, some laws. We have the present administration in Washington which stands for such outstanding pieces of legislation as the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, the Guffey Bill, and others. However, these laws, necessary as they are are not going to bring freedom and liberty to the country.

"It is true that the National Labor Relations Act provides that the employers deal with property elected representatives of the workers, that unemployment insurances is to be paid, but you know that in the Social Security Act of the Social Security Act, epochal as it is, there will have to be organization of the American workers in unemployment exchanges. And all of these things are challenged in the courts.

"I repeat that I rejoice in the fact that you have been in session and paid during these two weeks in an effort to work out these things that are challenging you as workers.

Justice of Union Shop

"To many people the words 'closed shop' are very offensive. It is not to me. I am prepared to defend the proposition that there should be compulsory closed shops. To me every worker who enjoys the benefits of organization should contribute his part, he should pay his dues, he should be a part of that organization that makes benefits possible to him. But are they going to get this for long? No realistic man or woman thinks so.

"The field is inviting you to come in: these workers are stretching out their hands to you. I am happy that during the past few weeks you have discussed these questions as becomes men who have devoted themselves to a cause which every day involves pain and suffering, heartbreaks, perhaps, and bruises.

Masses Look to Organized Labor

"During these last two weeks you have been confronted with problems that have met with a mandate under the direction of the people whom you represent.

"The people outside are also looking to you. The challenge has been made to the American Federation of Labor.

"This convention has respected freedom of discussion, liberty of speech: it has respected the opinions of others.

"I am sure that, going back to your local unions and state organizations, you are going to take the message of labor, straining in your every fiber to meet the demands, the challenge of the twenty-five or thirty million workers who are entitled to enjoy the benefits that the people enjoy whom you represent."

Miss Anderson Says Employers Impose 60 and 70 Hour Week on Women Workers

(Continued from Page 1)
had been put in his place and was receiving 64 cents an hour.

"How true it is that receiving 62 cents an hour and he said that there were rumors that all of the men in his department were going to be displaced by women.

"I wrote back to him and asked him to notify me if that happened. In about two weeks I got a letter from him saying that it had happened, that 62 men in his department had been displaced by that many women, probably at the lower salary.

"So it was an effort to keep one group lower than another group so that when the time came to put it into effect this group that had the lower wages would be the ones to get the jobs. The women were used in lowering the wages of the men.

"In 75 per cent of the codes the same minimum was carried for women as for men. It was during the depression that the history of the employment of women that any such equality had been recognized.

"That, of course, meant that women received much higher wages than formerly. Sometimes their salaries were doubled, even though the minimum was very low.

Code Abolition Lowers Wages

"So you see how low we had gone during the depression. But when the NRA was declared unconstitutional we have been getting complaints practically every day that the hours have been increased. This is particularly true in industries that employ women.

"Hours have increased to 48, 54 and up to 60 and sometimes even up to 70 hours a week, and the wages have been cut to seven dollars a week in many instances.

"We are on the downward grade again, because we have no guarantee and nothing from the Government to hold up the wages.

Importance of State Legislation

"That means, of course, that what we need in the first place is a strong organization. In the second place we need to have better laws in all the States of the Union.

"As you all know, that is not an easy task to pass laws in 48 States on each subject that comes up. So that at the present time things do not look very encouraging from that standpoint.

"Wages are going lower. Hours are being increased and the situation is not very good.

Union Organization Stressed

"I would urge upon you that we need State legislation and need it quickly.

"We also need much more of cooperation in the trade union movement between the men and the women. We have the women in the movement. I know it is not easy, because I have tried to do some organization work.

"I know it is not easy to organize either men or women, but it really can be done. It is not so easy to organize women who are so low in the scale, but it must be done to save the situation.

"I would urge upon you that not only the women be organized, but that they should be given their places in the trade union movement, places of responsibility, because it is only in this way that men or women can respond to the duties that they should perform.

"I am very glad indeed to be here today and I am always glad to be of the Federation of Labor."

SHIPOWNERS WANTONLY VIOLATE LAWS FOR SAFETY AT SEA, FURUSETH SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)
they carried over the Atlantic—and it wasn't only velvet, but there was a million more besides."

In emphasizing his contention that despite the large amounts appropriated by Congress for ship subsidies, the shipowners pay practically no attention to laws enacted to protect the lives of passengers and sailors, Mr. Furuseth declared:

"In this meantime, how do the ships run? By breaking every single law that has been passed by the Government. The last law passed for the improvement on the statute with regard to inspection of vessels, inspection of safety measure to such an extent that I, who have been for many years a victim of father confessor duties, have been told over and over again that vessels were sailing, sometimes with a dozen and sometimes not, no man at the wheel and only one officer on the deck.

"D. N. Hoover, Inspector of the Marine Inspection Service in the State of the Vestris disaster, said the human element had failed.

"You cannot operate vessels without more disasters of the kind we have had unless there is better control by Congress of the citizens of the United States employed on vessels. I have always wanted to meet the citizens of the United States employed on vessels. I have been trying to get American citizens for American vessels. We have done everything we could, and we find that everything that has been adopted as law and all improvements in the law and regulations generally binding upon vessels were absolutely disregarded.

Criticising the unreasonable delay in enacting Federal legislation to insure safety at sea, Mr. Furuseth said:

"Since the sinking of the Morro Castle only two bills have been adopted, and nothing has been honestly and fairly proposed as far to carry the wish that was reported on by the Government officials in the investigation of the Morro Castle disaster.

"They said the Morro Castle was built under the best specifications; that she was equipped with all the means to prevent accident and that she failed so utterly in the personnel and the report of Mr. Hoover shows that from the master down to the last man on board the ship is there was insufficiency, incapacity and utter carelessness.

"When a vessel on fire is running up against a 20-mile gale, running 20 miles, you have a 40-mile gale.

"If the captain had known what every seamen ought to know, and if he had such seamen as he should have had, if the actual officer's examination had been given the captain in England, I believe that captain would ever have been a captain at all."

Consumers' Research Pickets, Imprisoned By Injunction Judge, Start Hunger Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
sman Federation of Labor by the union, which is an affiliate of the Federation, the Consumers' Research, Inc., which supplies informational service on consumers goods to over 100,000 consumer-subscribers throughout the United States, including many users of organized labor, discharged three active members of the union, one of whom was the president, on the day the union applied for recognition last August.

The strike followed this refusal to action of the company.

The convention was told that since the strike of the plant had intimidated union members and forced members out of the union by false accusations of racketeering and dishonesty against union leaders, secured an injunction against picketing, obtained the arrest of pickets and sympathizers, employed armed guards and a strikebreaking detective agency, induced firing on peaceful picketing victims' action, and to crown it all refused to deal with or accept correspondence from the union.

In addition to union recognition the strikers demanded a minimum wage of $18 a week, the 40-hour working week of 35 hours and a statement of reasons for discharges.

Confronted with this record of un-American actions the American Federation of Labor called for its affiliate unions, central and state bodies to support the strike of Local 16065 to secure union conditions and recognition" and appealed "to all consumer organizations and to all citizens generally to join with organized labor in protesting the anti-labor policies of Consumers' Research, Inc."

VOLUNTARY TRADE PACTS ARE CRITICIZED BY NRA LABOR ADVISORY BOARD

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration expressed its disapproval of the voluntary trade agreements established by industrial groups prior to the Federal Trade Commission. The Board's action was announced after one of the NRA scheduled hearings to consider the labor provisions in the agreements covering the wholesale tobacco, specialty paper products and candle industries.

The action of the Board was taken, it was stated, because of the opportunity to provide labor participation in the negotiation, administration, and enforcement of the agreements in advance of unsatisfactory labor provisions contained in them.

Hours and Wages Provisions

The voluntary agreement for the wholesale tobacco industry was the first one on which the NRA held a hearing to consider the labor provisions. It provides a 40-hour week for employes engaged in clerical duties, but in certain cases watchmen may be required to work 56 hours per week and delivery employes 48 hours. Sunday operations are prohibited.

With regard to wages the agreement stipulates a minimum wage of $18 a week in cities of more than 500,000 population, $15 in cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 and $14 in cities of more than 2,500 but less than 100,000. In Southern States the minimum weekly rate in one case was less by $2 a week. The right to organize and bargain collectively is stipulated. Provision is made for overtime pay at time and one-third to one and one-half the standard rate. There is also a provision for handling child labor.

At the hearing, A. Howard Myers, Director of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, refused to approve the agreement, "not because we doubt the purpose or sincerity of the industry," but because the agreement did not provide adequate labor protection.

Howell Cheney, representing the NRA Industrial Advisory Board, approved the agreement.

G. R. Strackbein, representing the International Cigar Makers' Association and the Tobacco Workers' Union, said that while he approved the agreement as a whole on the condition that the 40-hour week be accepted and because statutory provisions of the present law would permit only voluntary agreements.

The National Association of Tobacco Distributors, representing about 85 per cent of the industry, favored the agreement. Siegfried F. Hartogensis, speaking for the Association, said the pact was offered in hopes of bringing "law and stabilization" to the industry which had received much benefit under the former NRA code which was declared void when the Supreme Court held the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional.

30-HOUR WEEK BENEFITS CHICAGO UNION PAINTERS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The adoption of the 30-hour week by the Chicago local of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has been so beneficial that the union members would not think of going back to longer hours, according to Christian M. Madsen, one of the Brotherhood's delegates to the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In an address to the convention supporting the report of the Shorter Work Day Committee making the 30-hour week the "paramount objective" of the Federation, Mr. Madsen said:

"I am heartily in favor of the report of the committee and hope that the convention assembled here in this great convention, when they go back to the cities where they live will be strong enough to put the work and decisions of this convention, will do all in their power to institute the 30-hour week.

"The Painters in Chicago have enjoyed the 30-hour week and I am glad to say that we find it has been a great benefit to our organization.

Takes Men Off Relief Rolls

"It has helped to take a lot of our men who were on the relief rolls off the relief rolls and its has given them a chance to make a living. It has made this last summer a better summer than we have had for quite a number of years.

"The Painters' organization has always been in the forefront in regard to shortening the work day.

"We started some years ago to put in effect the Saturday half-holiday and the rest of the building trades followed suit. We inaugurated the five-day week a little bit later. The building trades followed suit. The most of the building trades in Chicago and throughout the country followed our lead. Now the five-day week is universally established in the building trades all over the country.

Nation-Wide 30-Hour Week Stressed

"Unfortunately the building trades in quite a number of cities in the country have not been able as yet to introduce the six-hour day.

"Unfortunately the Painters' organization in Chicago, even though we have enjoyed that six-hour day for a number of years, find that our members are in favor of it, and although we have begun to overcome the prejudice of the general public and employers against the six-hour day, yet because we are the only organization fighting against the eight-hour day we are in danger if other organizations do not take the same stand, of having to go back to it.

"Therefore, I want to appeal to this convention here and say that while the approval of the six-hour week in this convention, that is not enough.

"Do not forget that the work has to be done in your local unions and in every place where you meet with the contractors to effect the agreements.

"I hope all of you will do whatever you can to make the 30-hour week and the six-hour day a reality in the labor movement of America."

GOVERNMENT WINS GUFFEY ACT INJUNCTION CASE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Justice Jesse C. Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme Court refused to issue an injunction asked by James W. Carter, president of the Carter Coal Company, restraining the Government from collecting from the company the 15 per cent tax on gross sales which the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act levies on producers with the provision that 90 per cent of the tax will be refunded to producers who comply with the terms of the Guffey law.

The tax went into effect on November 1, but the first payment will not be due until January 5.

In refusing to grant the injunction Justice Adkins said he was not prepared at this time to enjoin the Government from enforcing the tax provisions of the law because he was unable to find any injury that would result to the company before the tax is collected.

Larger Support for Workers Education Bureau Is Favored by AFL Convention

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Complete approval of the well-rounded functions of the Workers Education Bureau of America in the interest of workers' education and of the expressed by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor together with the endorsement and the recommendation made by the Federation's Executive Council that the national and international unions make larger contributions to the Bureau. The Executive Council increased to $5,000 a year the contribution of the A. F. of L.

During the year the Bureau received an emergency grant of $15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and that the General Education Board for the restricted successive year allocated the Bureau $27,000 as a special educational program of the emergency Educational Relief Administration.

In summarizing the recent activities of the Workers Education Bureau, the Executive Council said:

100,000 Idle Teachers

"The year 1934-35, will stand out in the history of American workers as the year which witnessed the largest volume of activity on record. The reason is found in the activity of the Bureau and of the Federal Government to attempt to cope with the difficult problem of unemployment.

"With over 100,000 idle teachers, who would not be employed on the restricted school budgets all over America, the emergency educational program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which had begun the year previous, was expanded and expanded to double the number of unemployed teachers.

"During the summer month of 1934 training centers had been set up in a dozen sections of the country and 1,200 teachers were recruited and trained for the workers education field alone. With the enlargement of the program and trained for adult educational work and with the demand for workers' education for the expanded activities, it was inevitable that the supply should serve the demand and provide the substantial basis for what is bound to mark a new chapter in the history of American workers education.

"Following out the plan that had been developed in 1933-34, the Bureau made provision for a continuance of regional directors (one of the Pacific Coast and one of Middle West areas) to cooperate in the expansion of the work.

Federations of Labor Assist

"The state federations of labor, through the appointment of special committees on education, were brought into touch with the Federal workers education program.

"In some of these States, where there were full-time State supervisors of workers education under the FERA, the Bureau found it was possible to expand greatly the educational opportunities for labor.

"In each of these States where a State supervisor was in charge, it was possible for the regional director to assist by advice and counsel; in those States not served by State supervisors, the regional director worked out, in cooperation with the local central labor unions, a program of workers education to train workers to meet their responsibilities under the NRA."

MINE WORKERS, CARPENTERS, LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS, ARE 3 LARGEST AFL UNIONS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The United Mine Workers of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have the largest paid-up membership of the 109 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to the figures giving the voting strength of the unions included in the report of Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., to the 1935 convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The voting strength "is based upon the average membership reported per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor," the report said.

According to Secretary Morrison's figures the following is the voting strength of the largest unions: United Mine Workers of America, 4,000; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 2,000; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1,500; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, 1,870; International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of America, 1,330; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1,000; American Federation of Musicians, 1,000.

The state federations of labor, the city central bodies, and the directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions have one vote each in the A. F. of L. convention. On this basis these groups, if delegates from all of them had attended, would have had the following voting strength in the 1935 convention: State federations of labor, 48; City central bodies, 299; local trade and federal labor unions, 1,750.

The total voting strength of all affiliated organisation is 31,806.

American Federation of Labor Plans Big Drive for Anti-Injunction Laws

(Continued from Page 1)
Norris-LaGuardia Act. This legislation has proved to be of great benefit to labor. It has prevented Federal and some State judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes.

"President Green has impressed upon all state federations of labor the importance of having bills introduced in the legislatures that have not yet acted on this legislation. A model bill was sent to all state federations of labor and it was introduced in States that have not yet enacted such legislation. The States which have enacted anti-injunction legislation are:

"Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming."

FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO. VIOLATED WAGNER ACT, LABOR BOARD CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)
the trailer manufacturing business, that its operations constitute about 25 per cent of the entire production and that large quantities of materials consisting of lumber, steel, rubber tires, brake appliances and other accessories used by the company are transported in interstate commerce, and that the finished products of the company are likewise transported in interstate commerce.

Interfered With Right to Organize

In summing up the charges that the Fruehauf Company is not only interfering with the rights of its employes to organize and bargain collectively but also interfering with interstate commerce within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act, the complaint said:

"The respondent, by its officers and agents, has on repeated occasions since July 5, 1935, and at all times prior thereto known to the respondent, while engaged at the Detroit plant as described above, threatened to discharge employes employed whose names are to the respondent well known, unless such employes resigned their membership in the United Automobile Workers of Federal Labor Union No. 19375, and thereby induced such employes to resign their membership in said union.

"The respondent threatened to discharge said divers employes as in the next preceding paragraph described for the reason that said employes had joined and assisted a labor organization known as the United Automobile Workers of Federal Labor Union No. 19375 and engaged in concerted activities with other employes for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection.

Coerced Employes

"By threatening to discharge said divers employes unless they resigned their membership in said union and thereby causing said employes to resign their membership in said union, as above set forth, the respondent did therefore coerce said employes and is interfering with, restraining and coercing them in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of said Act, and did thereby engage in and is thereby engaging in an unfair labor practice within the meaning of Section 8, Subdivision (1) of said Act."

A. F. OF L. DENOUNCES SOLDIER STRIKEBREAKERS

(Continued from Page 1)
activities were more in the nature of strike-breaking than of preserving the public peace. Communities of the American Federation of Labor have condemned in most vigorous language the use, in certain State militias in connection with strikes, and the massacre of innocent men, women and children by militiamen, which have occurred.

"These justified condemnations of the strikebreaking activities of State militia have referred specifically to the militia of certain States.

Neutrality in Strikes Necessary

"If the citizens of our country are to be called upon to serve in the Militia or Army of the United States, these military organizations when called for duty must be kept absolutely neutral in disputes existing between employers and employes in connection with the questions in dispute.

"They must be as much the protectors of the workers in their rights as of those of the employers. Their sole duty is to maintain law and order.

"The employment of partisans of the employers, the moment their activities take on the function of strike-breaking, will surely vindicate that they are no longer the equal protectors of the rights of workers as well as employers. They will destroy the very true function and bring not only themselves but their military associates into contempt.

"They destroy the confidence which should be reposed in them, and which is essential to orderly government.

Must Protect Equal Rights of All

"Your committee therefore recommends that this convention declare its condemnation of any act by the militia of any State which indicates that the militia of that State are not equally the protectors of law and order and of the equal rights of all citizens, and that we voice our emphatic condemnation of the officers and members of any militia who, through their activities, give support to employers during an industrial dispute by the use of military force to oversawe citizens and strikers, and in a manner to assist employers in breaking a strike.

Stop Federal Funds and Supplies

"Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to prepare legislation which will prevent any grants of money or Federal supplies to States whose militia in their activities make it apparent that they are being used as strike-breaking agencies or connection with an industrial dispute."

The convention unanimously adopted the committee's report and made it the declaration of the American Federation of Labor.

UTILITIES PAID $600,000 IN DENVER GAS RATE FIGHT, U. S. TRADE BOARD SAYS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission in a report just published here makes the statement that in the Denver gas rate case the utilities paid $600,000 to bring newspaper and other influence to bear on the city officials in connection with an industrial dispute."

The convention unanimously adopted the committee's report and made it the declaration of the American Federation of Labor.

One payment amounting to $250,000 the report alleges was made to the Ku Klux Klan by officers and owners of the Denver Post, to alter the editorial policy of that newspaper which had been opposing the utility interests.

The Trade Commission said that the $250,000 was paid by Harry M. Bonfils accepted was supplied by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the form of a check dated October 21, 1927, payable to the late J. B. Lunn, who was responsible for the Interstate Gas Company, a partly owned subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

According to the Commission's report, the Denver Post reversed its editorial policy immediately following the payment and supported the Standard Oil of New Jersey and other interests seeking the validation of the natural gas rates.

Denver Paper Attacks Testimony

Denver, Colo. (AFLNS)—"The Denver Post published a statement claiming the report by the Federal Trade Commission that $250,000 was paid to influence the policy of the newspaper during the gas rate ordinance in 1927 was "palpably insufficient and inherently improbable and utterly devoid of factual or circumstantial value."

Labor Opposes Settling National Disputes With Arms, Green Says

(Continued from Page 1)
struction wrought and the horrors of past wars will be multiplied many times in case any modern civilized nation war occurs again.

"Science and invention have developed such destructive means and powers as to make the civil population, residing in towns and cities outside the war zones, subject to threatened annihilation.

"Preparation for war and the utilization of the newer and improved instrumentalities of destruction which would be used in any war which may occur give all classes of people cause to shrink from the very thought of conflict and war.

"There is grave danger that not only would nations be destroyed, but also that our existing social order would not survive.

Dictatorships Indeed War

Labor's devotion to democracy, to the rule of the people and to the preservation of our democratic institutions is very largely based upon its opposition to war.

"It realises that in those countries where dictatorships have been established, the suppression of democracy prevails, where rulership is vested in the control of the few and not the people have little, if anything, to say in the determination of the issues of war and peace. The fate of the people and the issues of war are determined by the judgment and will of the dictator.

"Democracy and the rule of the people must ever be an all-prevailing force in preventing resort to force and war in the settlement of alleged grievances and differences which exist between nations.

Keep America Out of Italian War

"The working people of the United States are thoroughly alive to the disturbed and threatened situation which exists in Europe. They are deeply concerned over the existence of war between Italy and Ethiopia. Labor hopes and trusts that the war will be confined to the two nations now involved and that an extension of the zone of conflict will be prevented. It is the wish and desire of American labor that our Government may use its good offices in all the efforts which are put forth to minimize the conflict and to promote a settlement.

"Under no circumstances, however, will the working people of the United States favor participation of our own country in any European conflict. We insist that the Bryan-Kellogg compact shall be observed in both letter and spirit.

Universal Peace Is Workers' Demand

"The passion for peace possessed by the workers of our country is all embracing and is based upon a thorough and practical basis. Destruction of the destructive effects of war and injury to all those we love and cherish, their families and their children.

"The workers demand peace. They cry for peace. They think in terms of peace. They are opposed to war and they protest in every way known to war as a means of settlement of national and international disputes."

State Directors of Workers Education Urged by American Federation of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)
This program had its origin both in the problem of unemployment for those formerly employed in industry and unemployment of teachers and other professional groups.

Program Was Handicapped

"The Federal workers education program set up quickly had two great handicaps: first, inadequate materials for teaching classes, and a very meagre supply of persons sufficiently familiar with workers problems and the educational field to do really effective work.

"The workers education division, therefore, set up training centers which in turn were hampered by the inadequacy of materials for instruction and by limitations in the selection of personnel. During the summer months of 1934, training centers were set up in a dozen cities and 50 teachers were recruited and trained for the workers education field. An effort was made to secure supervisors of workers education in the various states. The States served in 19 states.

"Plans are under way for twenty-five 2-weeks training centers in which it is hoped there will be an enrollment of 1,250 teachers. These training centers will be under the administration of the states in which they are held. The plan for choosing the state director and for the general management of the teachers' training centers rests with the state ERA and the state Department of Labor.

"From this it is apparent that the development holds both an opportunity and a responsibility for industry and unions of labor. It is important that representatives of the labor movement particularly should be active in following the program within their states and urging the selection of authorities the appointment of persons qualified to do this work.

Work for Central Labor Bodies

"Central labor unions and local unions may find it desirable to secure help from this source in developing their special programs. Those responsible for spending the funds for this particular kind of work will welcome the advice and the cooperation of constructive labor organizations.

"The Executive Council urges the president of very state federation of labor to see to it that provision is made that there is a state director of workers education and that a person who understands the problems of labor is appointed for this work.

"Our workers education undertakings can be carried on through alliances and cooperative arrangements with the regular public educational agencies of the state and community.

"On the other hand, progress in developing union policies and better technique can be achieved only by workers education directly controlled by the union itself."

Compensation Laws for Mississippi, Arkansas and South Carolina Asked

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A special campaign to secure the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in three States which lack such legislation—Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina—and efforts to improve compensation laws in general were urged by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in adopting a report of the Resolutions Committee Council of the Federation.

"Three States," the Council said in its report to the convention, "have thus far failed to enact workmen's compensation legislation. They are: Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina.

"A workmen's compensation law was passed at the last session of the Florida Legislature.

"In nearly every State where compensation laws are in effect improvements are needed. Many injured workmen are denied compensation by the courts on technicalities that demonstrate reasonable practical qualifications and ability as the real nature of the injury sustained.

In order to promote changes in the educational tests for public employment the convention instructed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to confer with the United States Civil Service Commission and the proper Federal and State officials to the end that these agencies revise to a remedy for the discriminations against persons who have been forced because of graduation from high schools and colleges regardless of their practical experience and to take any other action found necessary to abolish the injustice resulting from the rigid and exclusively educational tests.

A. F. of L. Wages Fight to End Civil Service Discrimination Against Workers

Condemns Educational Standards Which Bar From Public Employment Persons Who Are Not Graduates of High School or College.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A strong protest against the growing practice of Federal and State civil service commissions to limit examinations for public employment to high school and college graduates was made by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

There are thousands of members of organized labor, the resolution adopted with the report declared, who have demonstrated their "close contacts and years of experience in the trades and industries of the country are eminently qualified to hold many positions of importance and trust, but who are denied the right that they have been deprived of high school and college training, or the opportunity to secure such training, over which they have no control."

These educational qualifications, the convention declared, should be stricken from civil service examinations "because they amount to discrimination against those whose circumstances have demanded they labor instead of attending school, and because they affect literally millions of American citizens and actually deprive these workers of a reasonable representation in positions of importance.

To remedy this injustice the convention insisted that the examination requirements be modified "so that real representatives of the working people may be given an opportunity to show their fellow workers and the nation in cases where their practical experience can demonstrate reasonable practical qualifications and ability as the real nature of their employment."

DUAL ANTHRACITE COAL UNION IS DISBANDED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Scranton, Pa.—United action for improved labor conditions among the anthracite miners was assured by the dissolution of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, a dual organization formed in 1932 to oppose the United Mine Workers of America. The dual union has been active in the past few years in efforts to rejoin the United Mine Workers.

The negotiations for the dissolution of the dual organization and the reincorporation of its members in the United Mine Workers were carried on by James A. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite Conciliation Board. The decision to disband the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania was made by the United Mine Workers of America the sole representative of the anthracite miners.

Officials of the dual organization said the decision to dissolve was due to a dwindling membership and lack of finances.

GOV. TALMADGE'S GEORGIA CHAIN GANGS ARE ROUNDLY SCORED AT PRISON MEETING

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thomas H. Cox of New York, executive secretary of the Osborne Association, vigorously condemned the chain gang and whipping post advocated by Governor Talmadge, in his inaugural address, as the cause for the chain gangs in Georgia and other States cannot help but send back into the community persons full of resentment and demoralization are a constant threat to the citizens."

In his account of the Georgia chain gang system Mr. Cox described seeing in one prison camp "the direliest and most foul smelling cage wagon imaginable" and said that "one warden called our attention to the stocks as the 'finest damn punishment ever invented.'"

He declared that prisons throughout the United States are overcrowded and condemned many of the inhuman methods of punishment imposed on prisoners by wardens.